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ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

STATE OF KANSAS

Fiscal Year 1982

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Preface

This publication is the sixth annual report compiled by the staff of the Kansas Department of Corrections. The purpose of the report is to provide to the public as well as to state officials a profile of the adult offenders within the Kansas correctional system and to describe the confinement trends for the state. This is the third year in which data contained in this report were obtained through an on-line computerized offender information system in which information is obtained systematically during the whole period that the individual is in the custody or control of the Department of Corrections. Each offender is tracked from admission through the period of confinement and through any supervised post-release period to final discharge. The material herein addresses both phases of the correctional experience.

The Kansas correctional facilities to which reference is made in this report include the following: Kansas State Penitentiary (KSP), Kansas State Industrial Reformatory (KSIR), Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center (KCVTC), Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center (KRDC), Kansas Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW), Toronto Honor Camp (THC), El Dorado Honor Camp (EHC), Topeka Work Release Center (TWRC), Wichita Work Release Center (WWRC), and Hutchinson Work Release Program (HWR). Data pertaining to the work release centers often are combined for purposes of clarity in presentation. Inmates assigned to any correctional facility or residential program not named (such as contract work release, Larned State Hospital, and contract jail placement) have been included in the statistics for the major housing facilities (KSP, KSIR, KCVTC, and KCIW).

The number of offenders for which information could be obtained varies among the items of information being reported. For this reason, each percentage reported is based on the number of individuals for whom the data were available, and not necessarily on the total number in the population. Although there are missing observations, which are relatively few in number for most data items, the conclusions presented in the report are considered valid for the group measured.

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An Agency-Wide Perspective

The Kansas correctional system has evolved from an original core of three institutions which were originally run as separate and autonomous facilities. Construction of the State's first penal institution, Kansas State Penitentiary (KSP) was begun at Lansing before the end of the Civil War. The Kansas State Industrial Reformatory (KSIR), located at Hutchinson, was built in 1895 for the purpose of housing the more youthful offenders. A women's facility, Kansas Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW), was established in 1917 near the State Penitentiary. These three facilities, which had been loosely organized under the Board of Administration, were reorganized in 1957 into a centralized system under the Office of the Director of Penal Institutions.

The philosophy of "rehabilitation" rather than punishment was constituted relatively early in Kansas. Consistent with such a philosophy was the establishment of the Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center (KRDC) in 1961 and, more recently, the opening of the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center (KCVTC) in 1975. In July of 1974, the Kansas Penal Reform Act was enacted, establishing the present Department of Corrections. Management of all penal institutions was continued under the authority of the Secretary of Corrections.

The Act also changed the structure of parole and probation services. Prior to 1974, all parole services, including the granting of parole and the supervision of parolees, were provided by the Board of Probation and Parole, which also supervised felony probationers in all but six counties. In 1974 the Board of Probation and Parole was reconstituted into the Kansas Adult Authority (KAA) with responsibility for granting and revoking parole. Supervision of both felony probationers and parolees was transferred to the Department of Corrections. The supervision of Kansas felony probationers became the responsibility of the court system on July 1, 1979.

As mandated in the Kansas Statutes Annotated, there are four basic functions of the Department of Corrections. These functions, which comprise the primary responsibilities of the Secretary of Corrections, include the following:

1. Providing institutional care and correction for those adult felons committed to the care and custody of the Secretary of Corrections;

2. Administering a community corrections grant program to assist communities in developing alternative correctional services for certain juveniles and nonviolent adult felony offenders;

3. Providing supervision of individuals granted parole by the Kansas Adult Authority and those parolees and probationers received through interstate compact;

4. Inspecting city and county jails, and other local confinement facilities.

The fulfillment of these duties provides the public with protection of two types. Confinement or supervision of offenders affords short-term protection while longer range protection is provided through correctional services designed to promote lawful conduct by the offender after the term of confinement or period of supervision has been completed. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Department of Corrections supports the court system and the law enforcement agencies which comprise the Kansas criminal justice system.

The Department is administered through three divisions:

1. Division of Institutional Services,

2. Division of Community Services,

3. Division of Management Services.

The Division of Institutional Services encompasses the operation of the reception and diagnostic center, the four adult correctional facilities, the honor camp system, and the correctional industries program. Specific rules and regulations regarding inmate functions are established by the Secretary of Corrections according to the provisions set forth by Kansas law. Among the provisions are guidelines regarding institutional work schedules, personnel staffing, health standards for institutions, and inmate rights. Other provisions require the establishment of rehabilitation-related programs such as classification and diagnosis, education, counseling and psychotherapy, vocational training, work, library, and physical education.

During Fiscal Year 1982, the daily average number of offenders confined within the adult correctional facilities of Kansas was 2,768. Upon commitment to the care and custody of the Secretary of Corrections, each offender is evaluated individually to examine the basis of the criminal behavior, to assess the initial custody level required, and to identify the corrective programs best suited to the needs of the offender. Male offenders are evaluated at the Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center, located in Topeka, while female offenders are evaluated at the Kansas Correctional Institution for Women in Lansing. In the case of male offenders, transfer to one of three residential institutions is made upon completion of the evaluation process. Subsequent transfer to an honor camp or a work release center is made contingent upon the offender's behavior and responsiveness to correctional treatment.

Information obtained in the diagnostic evaluation pertains to the physical, social, psychiatric, and psychological background and needs of the offender. These findings are taken into consideration in the residential assignment as well as in the program assignment process in which a treatment schedule is developed to meet the individual needs of the inmate. Such a treatment program may involve education, vocational training, drug and alcohol therapy, counseling, and work assignment. As the program is developed, the inmate is informed of all institutional expectations related to the treatment schedule.

Upon placement in the appropriate residential unit, the function of program review and evaluation devolves upon the unit team. Applied throughout all institutions within the Department of Corrections, the unit team concept provides a multidisciplinary approach to caseload management. Through the inclusion of input from both treatment and security into the individual program development, unit teams provide the administration with sound recommendations for the development and enhancement of the overall corrective effort.

Each inmate's correctional program is reviewed regularly throughout the period of confinement. In each review a number of factors are considered, including the inmate's conduct and adjustment within the institution, the quality and quantity of work performed by the inmate within the assigned detail, and the amount of individual progress made in

such areas as education, vocational training, counseling, and other programs in which the inmate is involved. Any requests or recommendations for modification of the inmate's program, custody level, or residential assignment are considered at this time. Upon completion of each review, the unit team forwards its recommendations to a program management committee comprised of top level administrators within the particular institution. These recommendations are considered by the administration and approved or disapproved. The inmate is provided a copy of the final documentation of each review, and a unit team counselor explains any program modifications which may have occurred. Through the review procedure, the unit team is afforded a timely and effective tool for monitoring and evaluating each inmate's progress within the correctional system.

Upon entry into the correctional system, each inmate is assigned a tentative parole eligibility date by the Kansas Adult Authority. When parole eligibility is attained, within the limits provided by law, each inmate is reviewed by the Adult Authority and considered for possible release.

The Division of Community Services provides supervision of approximately 2,440 Kansas parolees, compact parolees, and compact probationers on a statewide basis. Additional functions include overseeing the operation of the work release system, managing the jail inspection program, and administering the community corrections grant program.

The Kansas Legislature passed the Community Corrections Act (K.S.A. 75-5290 et seq.) in 1978. A primary purpose of this Act is to encourage, as alternatives to commitment to state correctional institutions, the development of community-based correctional services which can be applied in cases involving nonviolent offenders. Victim services and crime prevention programs may also be funded through Community Corrections. In accordance with the statute, the Department of Corrections administers the Act and provides technical assistance to counties interested in participating. Nine counties, including the four most populous, were participating in the Community Corrections Act as of June 30, 1982. Shawnee, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, and Bourbon/Linn/Miami began program

operations in 1981. Program participation by Johnson and Riley counties began in April and July of 1982, respectively. Sedgwick county is in the planning process and is eligible to receive funds in FY 1983 upon completion and approval of a comprehensive plan. Each participating county develops its own plan and programs based on the particular needs of the county. Examples of the types of programs planned or in operation in Kansas include: intensive supervision, work release, restitution, community service work, employment training, substance abuse treatment, pretrial screening and supervision, victim services, and community crime prevention.

Counties participating in Community Corrections receive grants through the Department of Corrections based on a formula which takes into consideration the population of the county, the crime rate, the adjusted valuation of property, and the amount of income. To receive a grant, a county must prepare a local comprehensive community corrections plan for approval by the Department of Corrections. As an incentive to reduce the number of commitments of certain nonviolent offenders to state correctional facilities, participating counties are required to pay, within the limits of their grant entitlements, the cost of confinement for adult commitments and a flat fee for juvenile commitments of "chargeback" category offenders. With certain exclusions the chargeback category includes first- and second-time adult felony offenders committed to the Department of Corrections for D or E felony convictions and juvenile offenders placed in state youth centers as a result of the juvenile code equivalent of D or E felony or misdemeanant convictions. Exclusions from the chargeback category include those convicted of A, B, or C felonies, adult D and E felons with more than one prior felony conviction, those convicted of actual or attempted sex crimes (K.S.A. 21, Article 35), those with mandatory sentences under the gun law (K.S.A. 21-4618), and those convicted of aggravated assault (K.S.A. 21-3410).

The Division of Management Services encompasses Departmental functions in several areas including fiscal management, offender records, evaluation and research, computerized information systems, and data processing.

While not a part of the Department of Corrections, other state agencies such as the Kansas Adult Authority and the Corrections Ombudsman Board, work closely with both inmates and correctional staff. Legal services for inmates are provided by Legal Services for Prisoners, Incorporated. Employment referral and placement services are provided to inmates through the Kansas Department of Human Resources.

An Overview of General Management Data

This section provides information regarding commitment trends, population levels, and per capita cost of institutionalization and parole supervision. A comparison of the number of felony offenders under custody or supervision in the entire Kansas correctional system on June 30, 1981 and on June 30, 1982 is presented in Table 1 by category of physical location. The total number of offenders in the system increased by 501 (8.4%) from the end of Fiscal Year 1981 to the end of Fiscal Year 1982. Most of this change stemmed from the increase of 347 in the number of offenders housed in Kansas correctional facilities.

Displayed in Figure 1 is a comparison of the average daily inmate population in correctional facilities for Fiscal Years 1972 through 1982. The average daily population of 2,768 for Fiscal Year 1982 represents a 13.8% increase over the corresponding figure for Fiscal Year 1981 (2,432) and a 23.1% increase over that of Fiscal Year 1980 (2,248). The rate of growth in the average daily population during the past two fiscal years is presented graphically in Figure 2, using the average daily population of Fiscal Year 1980 as a baseline. Over the two-year period, the proportionate increase in the quarterly average daily population, while substantial for male offenders (28%), was especially pronounced for female offenders (75%).

As indicated in Figure 3, the total population housed in Kansas correctional facilities at the end of the month has increased steadily throughout Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982, with the exception of two months (December 1980 and August 1981). The distribution of the inmate population among the correctional facilities as of June 30, 1982 is depicted in Figure 4. Over three-fourths (78%) of the population was housed at the two largest facilities, Kansas State Penitentiary (KSP) and Kansas State Industrial Reformatory (KSIR).

Table 2 contains a comparison of population statistics for Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982, presented separately for each correctional facility. The proportionate increase in the yearly average daily population from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 was especially great at Kansas State Penitentiary and at the Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center,

24.5% and 21.2% respectively, compared to 12.7% for all facilities combined. The only facility for which there was a substantial decrease in average daily population is the correctional unit at Larned State Hospital. The Fiscal Year 1982 average daily population (30) represents a 37.5% decrease from the corresponding figure for Fiscal Year 1981 (48) and a 64.7% decrease from Fiscal Year 1980 (68). These decreases have resulted from losses in the number of beds available at Larned State Hospital and not necessarily from a decline in the demand for those beds. The effect on the correctional system is not only a reduction in housing capacity, but a decrease in treatment capabilities as well.

The data on the number confined at the end of each fiscal year (on June 30) reflect basically the same pattern among the facilities as the data on average daily population. Again, the disproportionately large increase in the female population from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 is evident. For all facilities combined, the yearly average daily population for the women increased by 32.1% and the number of women confined at the end of the year by 26.4%. The corresponding figures for males were 11.8% and 12.2%, respectively.

The Fiscal Year 1982 operating cost to the Kansas Department of Corrections for delivery of services to inmates and parolees was $31,921,092, an increase of $3,623,463 or 12.8% over Fiscal Year 1981. In addition to that cost, $73,307 was expended for inspection of local jails and $1,348,843 in grants was provided to counties for local correctional program services. During Fiscal Year 1982, the per capita cost of confinement was $11,071.80 annually or $30.33 per day. The per capita cost of parole supervision was $685.30 annually or $1.88 per day. (See Table 3 and Figures 5 and 6 for a detailed breakdown of the operating and per capita costs). Expenditures for capital improvements were $1,622,184 systemwide.

As shown in Table 4, the departmental program was operated in Fiscal Year 1982 by approximately 1,183 equivalent full-time staff positions. Information on the inmate-to-staff ratio, including a total of 75 contracted educational and vocational training program positions, is presented for each correctional facility in Table 5.

Table 1

Kansas Department of Corrections

System Population: A Comparison of the Status and Physical Location of Felony Offenders in the Correctional System on June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1982.

Status/Physical Location	Number of Offenders 6-30-81	6-30-82	Change No.	%
Kansas correctional facilities:				
Intake evaluation complete	2228	2565	337	15.1
Awaiting intake evaluation (or in progress)	338	342	4	1.2
Presentence evaluation	10	11	1	10.0
Interstate compact received	34	39	5	14.7
Totals	2610	2957	347	13.3
Other Kansas facilities:				
State hospital	41	23	(18)	(43.9)
Contract jail placement	4	3	(1)	(25.0)
Contract work release	18	19	1	5.6
Totals	63	45	(18)	(28.6)
Out-of-state correctional facilities:				
Interstate compact sent	34	46	12	35.3
In absentia	50	56	6	12.0
Totals	84	102	18	21.4
Other locations:				
Out for court appearance	150	166	16	10.7
Medical	3	4	1	33.3
Furlough	5	9	4	80.0
Local detention	14	9	(5)	(35.7)
Escape (at large)	22	25	3	13.6
Totals	194	213	19	9.8
*Parolees/Probationers:				
In-state parole	1555	1554	(1)	(.1)
Out-of-state parole	377	399	22	5.8
Compact parole	184	205	21	11.4
Compact probationer	619	738	119	19.2
Abscond status	271	245	(26)	(9.6)
Totals	3006	3141	135	4.5
Grand Totals (All Offenders)	5957	6458	501	8.4

Note: A figure in parentheses is a negative value.

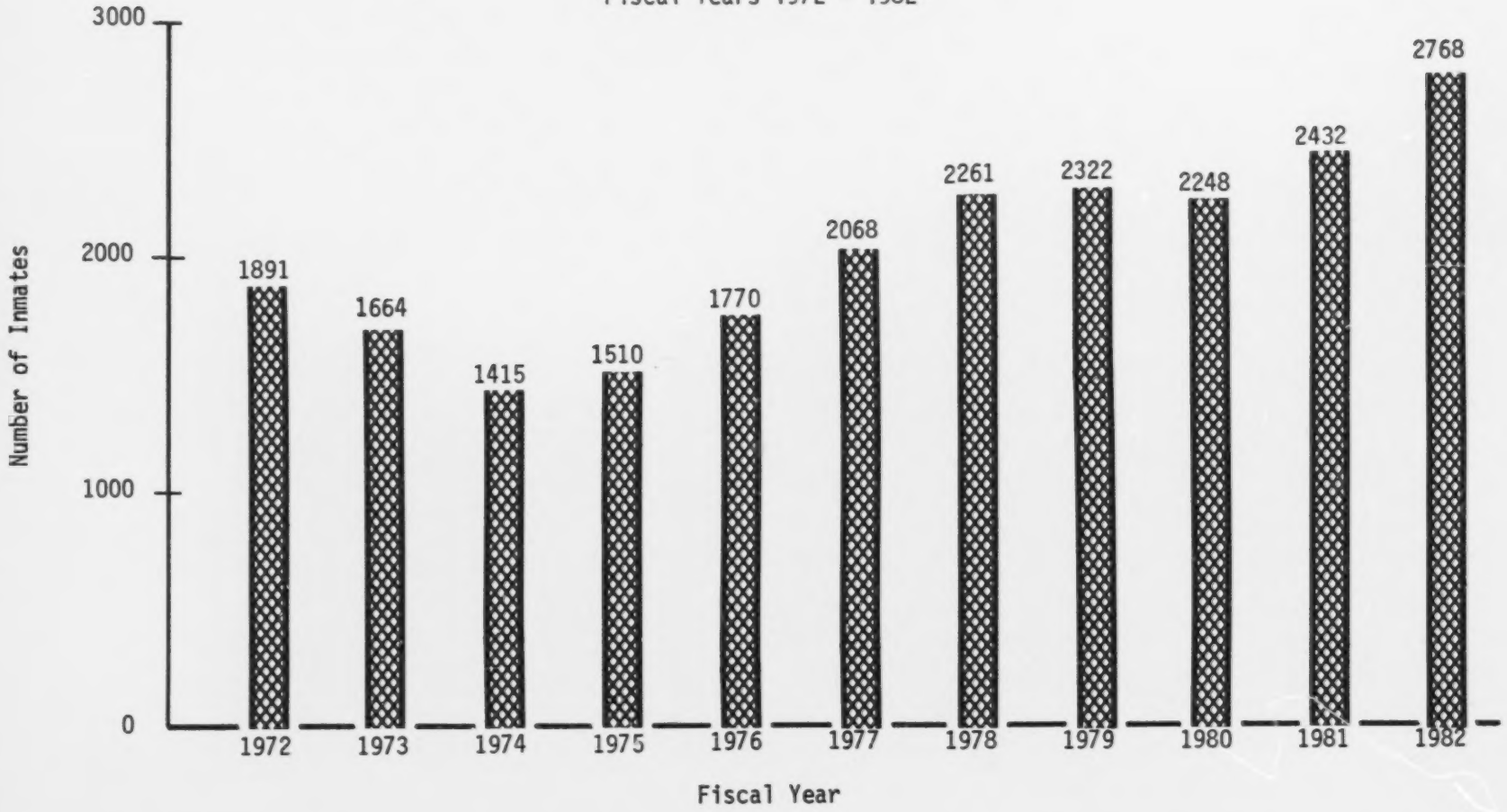
*Includes conditional release.

Figure 1

Kansas Department of Corrections

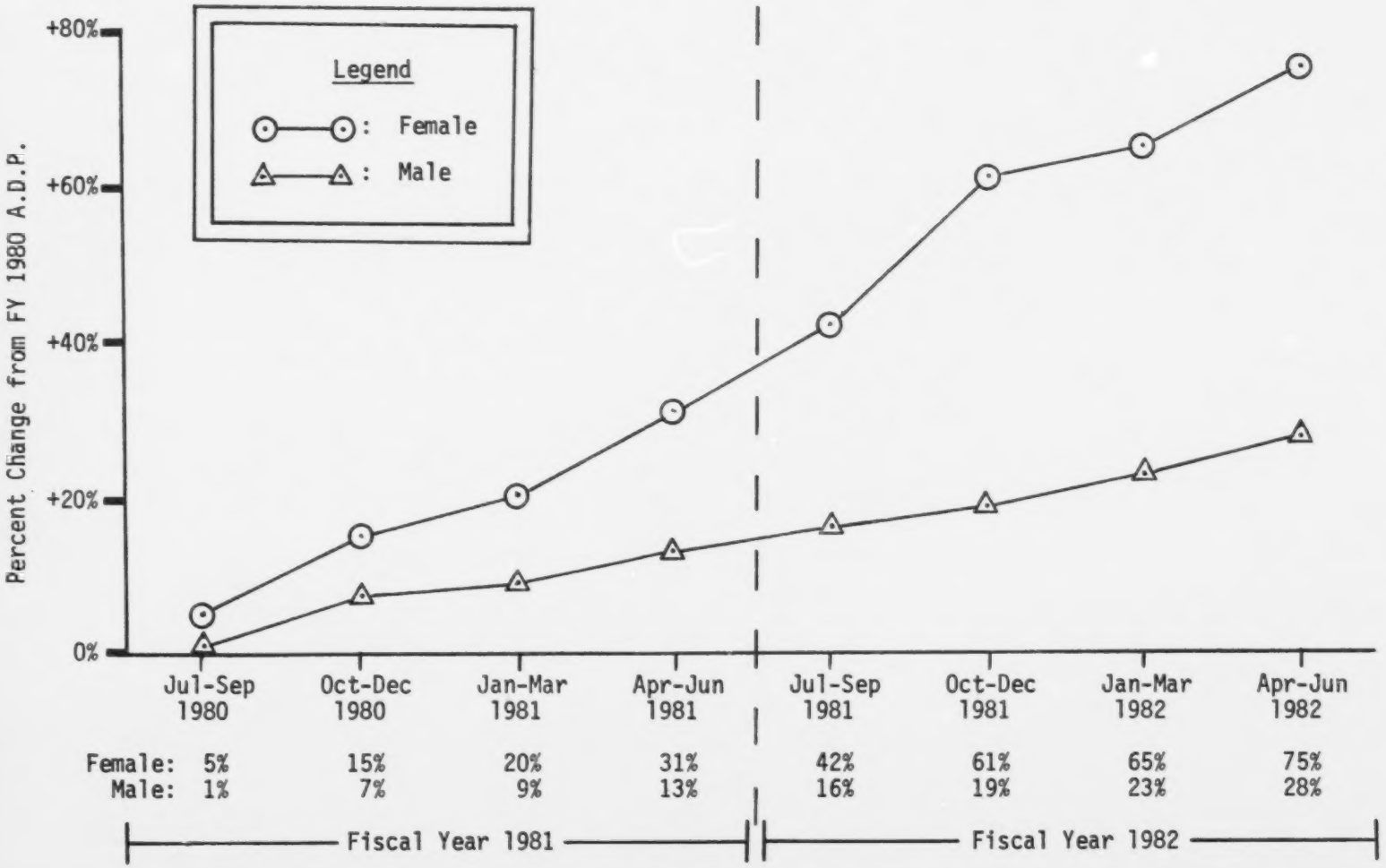
Average Daily Inmate Population in Kansas Correctional Facilities:

Fiscal Years 1972 - 1982*



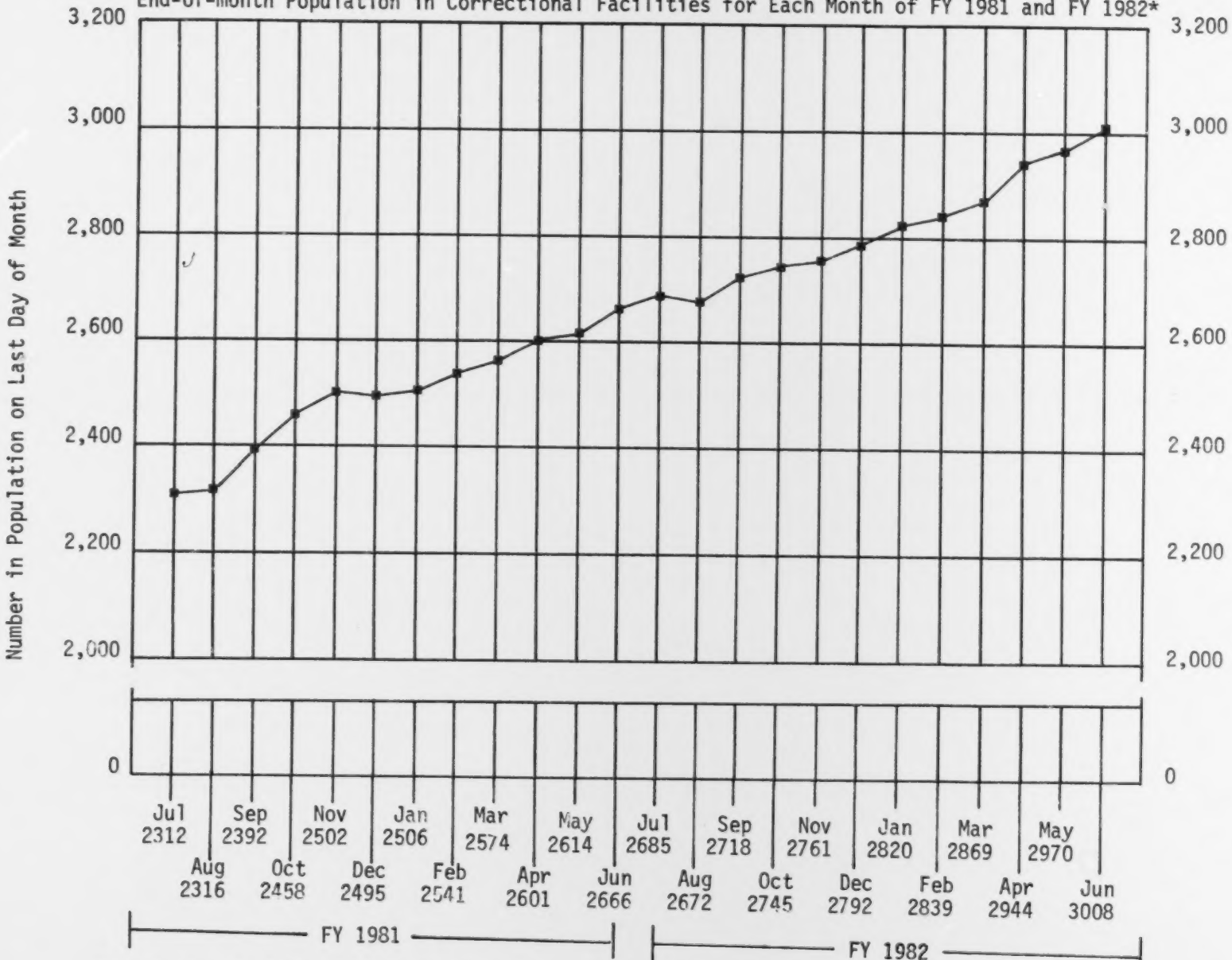
*Excluded from the figures are inmates housed in Larned State Hospital and those in contract jail placement.

Figure 2
Kansas Department of Corrections
Rate of Growth in Average Daily Population for Male and Female Offenders,
by Quarter for Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982*



*Excluded from the figures are inmates housed at Larned State Hospital and those under contract Jail Placement.

Figure 3
Kansas Department of Corrections
End-of-month Population in Correctional Facilities for Each Month of FY 1981 and FY 1982*

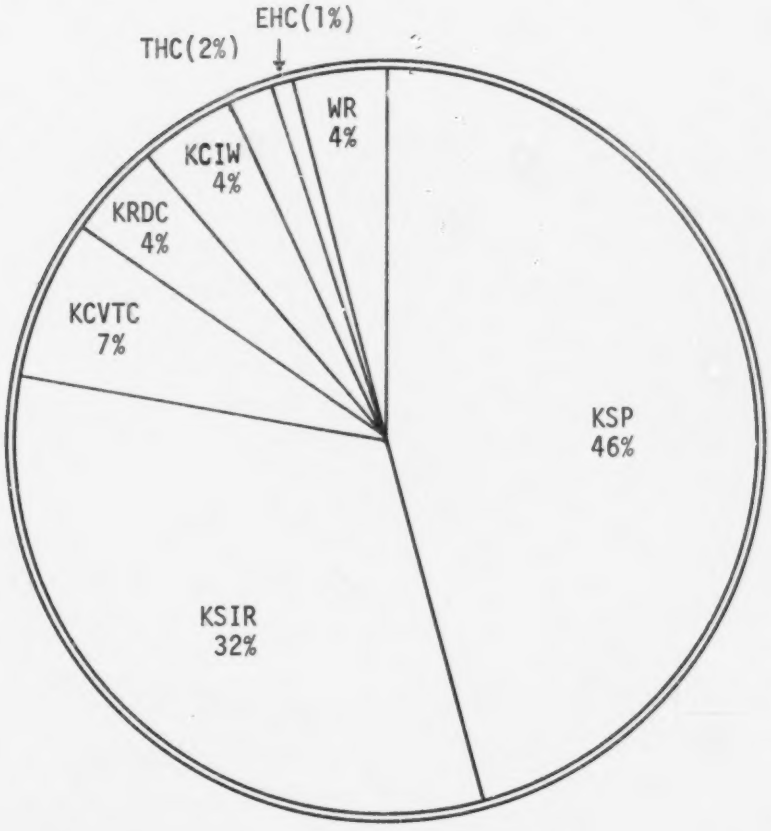


*Population includes offenders housed at Larned State Hospital and in contract jail placement.

Figure 4

Kansas Department of Corrections

Distribution of the June 30, 1982 Inmate Population Among Correctional Facilities



Correctional Facility	No.	%
Kansas State Penitentiary (KSP)	1375	46
Kansas State Industrial Reformatory (KSIR)	954	32
Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center (KCVTC)	209	7
Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center (KRDC)	111	4
Kansas Correctional Institution for Women (KCIW)	111	4
Toronto Honor Camp (THC)	53	2
El Dorado Honor Camp (EHC)	43	1
Work Release (WR)	110	4
Total (All facilities)	2966	100

Table 2

Kansas Department of Corrections

Resident Inmate Population Comparison by Institution

FY 1981 and FY 1982

	Average Daily Population				Number Confined			
	FY 1981	FY 1982	Increase or Decrease	Month of June, 1982	June 30, 1981	June 30, 1982	Increase or Decrease
Kansas State Penitentiary	992	1235	+243	1389	1107	1407	+300
Kansas State Industrial Reformatory*	891	913	+ 22	916	918	926	+ 8
Kansas Reception and Diagnostic Center	122	126	+ 4	121	133	119	- 14
Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center	165 (33)	200 (66)	+ 35	209 (77)	179 (47)	208 (77)	+ 29
Topeka Work Release Center**	24	23	- 1	19	19	20	+ 1
Wichita Work Release Center	46 (4)	49 (7)	+ 3	53 (9)	52 (8)	53 (9)	+ 1
Hutchinson Work Release Program*	19	18	- 1	17	17	18	+ 1
Contract Work Release Placement	19 (3)	20 (2)	+ 1	20 (2)	20 (4)	21 (3)	+ 1
Toronto Honor Camp	57	59	+ 2	53	64	53	- 11
El Dorado Honor Camp***	-	12	+ 12	43	-	43	+ 43
Kansas Correctional Institution for Women	97 (63)	113 (66)	+ 16	114 (66)	109 (61)	114 (66)	+ 5
Larned State Hospital	48 (6)	30 (3)	- 18	24 (3)	44 (5)	23 (3)	- 21
Contract Jail Placement	5	3	- 2	3	4	3	- 1
Totals	2485	2801	+316	2981	2666	3008	+342
Male Population	2376	2657	+281	2824	2541	2850	+309
Female Population	109	144	+ 35	157	125	158	+ 33

Note: A number in parentheses indicates the number of females.

*The total resident population of Kansas State Industrial Reformatory is the sum of Kansas State Industrial Reformatory and Hutchinson Work Release Program.

**The Topeka Work Release Center serves a few selected parole violators as well as work release participants.

***The El Dorado Honor Camp opened in FY 1982 and began housing inmates in February.

Table 3

Kansas Department of Corrections

FY 1982 Operating Costs Per Capita,

All Funds

Facility	No. Inmates	Direct Cost	Indirect Cost*	Total	Annual	Daily
KSP	1235	$11,937,808	$ 592,124	$12,529,932	$10,145.69	$ 27.80
KSIR	931	8,559,328	446,371	9,005,699	9,673.15	26.50
KCIW	113	1,725,515	54,178	1,779,693	15,749.50	43.15
KRDC	126	2,586,055	60,411	2,646,466**	21,003.70	57.54
KCVTC	200	2,816,633	95,891	2,912,524	14,562.62	39.90
HC	71	734,629	34,041	768,670	10,826.34	29.66
WRC	92	959,645	44,110	1,003,755	10,910.38	29.89
Totals	2768	$29,319,613	$1,327,126	$30,646,739	$11,071.80	30.33*****
		Per Capita Cost of Parole Supervision				
Parole Services		1,274,353	397,777***	1,672,130	685.30****	1.88

* Allocation of indirect cost for operation of the Department of Corrections' central management services.

** Cost per evaluation would be $1,513.13 based on 1,749 evaluations.

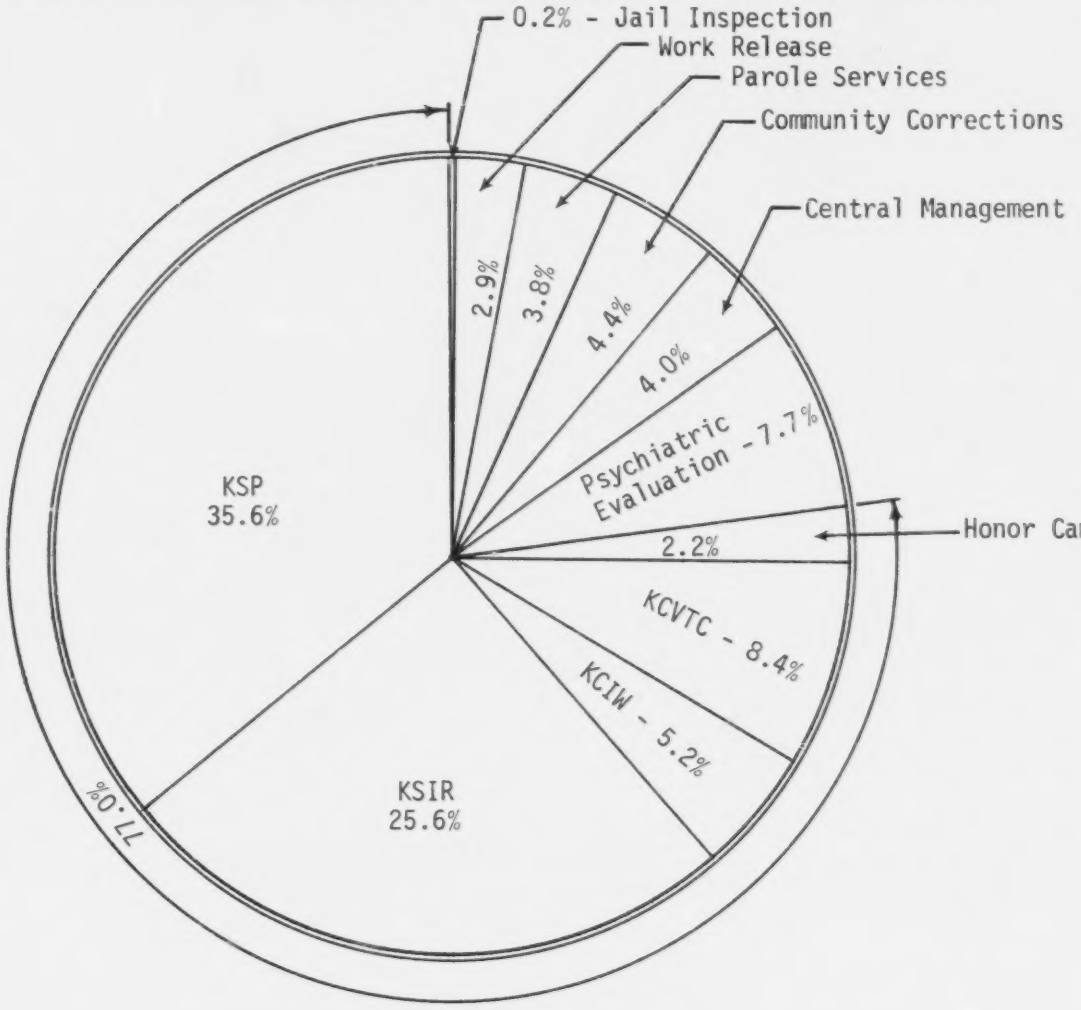
*** Includes cost of Kansas Adult Authority.

**** Calculated on caseload of 2,440.

***** Of this, $29.39 was financed from the State General Fund.

Figure 5
Kansas Department of Corrections
FY 1982 Operating Costs

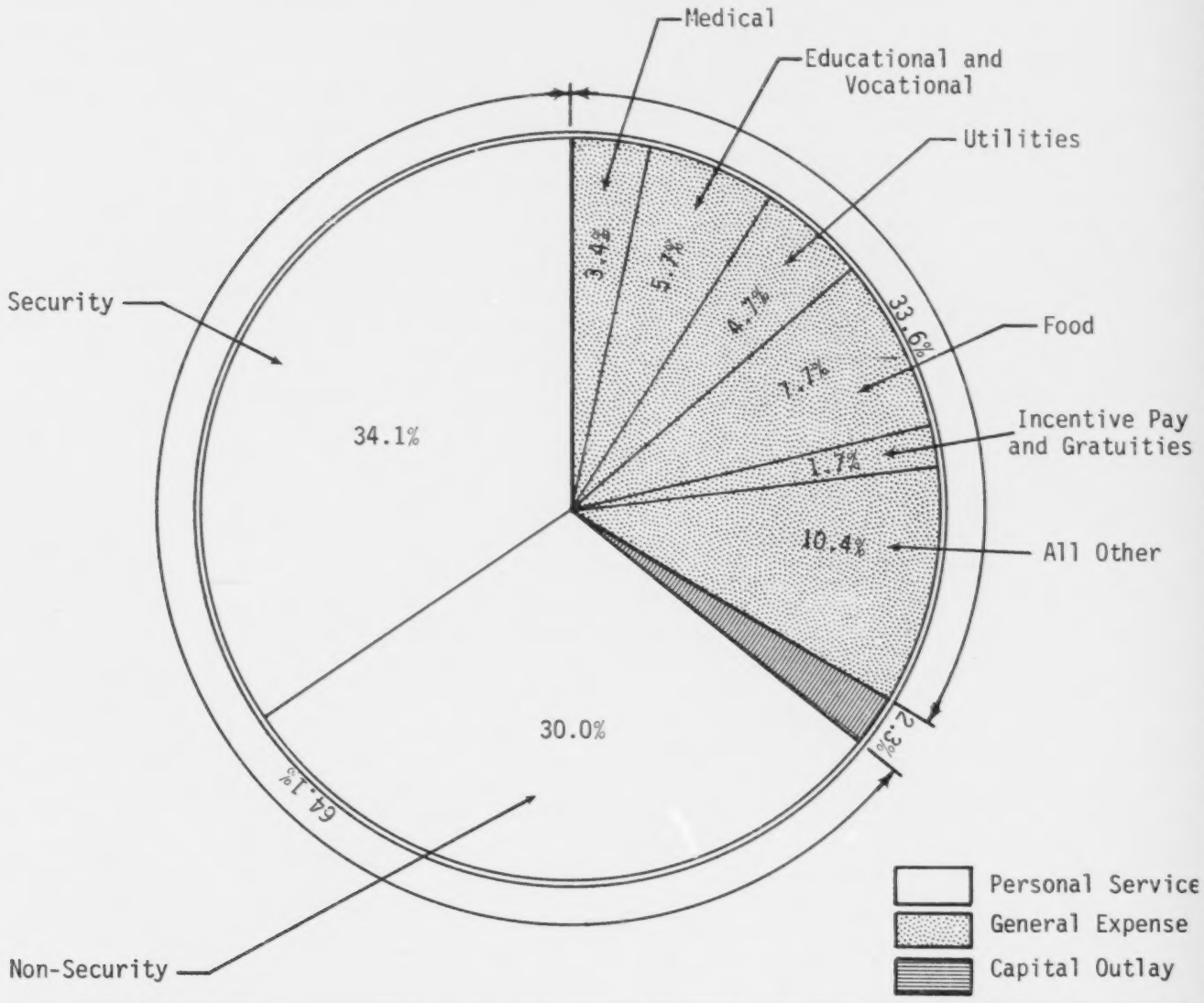
Percentage of Total Operating Cost for Each Type of Facility or Service



Operating Cost by Program

Confinement Institutions:		$25,773,913
Kansas State Penitentiary	$11,937,808	
Kansas State Industrial Reformatory	8,559,328	
Kansas Correctional Institution for Women	1,725,515	
Kansas Correctional-Vocational Training Center	2,816,633	
Honor Camps	734,629	
Psychiatric Evaluation		2,586,055
Community Corrections		1,462,527
Central Management		1,327,126
Work Release		959,645
Jail Inspection		73,307
Parole Services		1,274,353
Total		$33,456,926

Figure 6
Kansas Department of Corrections
Statement of Per Capita Expenses for Confinement, FY 1982



Personal Services	
Security	$ 3,769.16
Other	3,324.88
Total	7,094.04
General Expenses	
Medical	$ 371.34
Educational and Vocational	626.13
Utilities	521.88
Food	850.06
Incentive Pay/Gratuities	189.90
All Other	1,162.88
Capital Outlay	255.57
Total - OOE	$ 3,977.76
Total	$11,071.80

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Table 4
Kansas Department of Corrections
Approved Positions, FY 1982: Staffing Category by Classification/Area of Responsibility

Position	KSP	KSIR	KCIW	KRDC	KCVTC	HC	WRC	KCI	Other	Totals
Secretary/Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	8
Deputy Director/Secretary	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	9
Admin. Officer/Corr. Admin.	2.7	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4	10.7
Work Release Supervisor	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Corr. Classification Admin.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Correctional Supervisor	15	14	4	6	6	2	1	-	-	48
Correctional Officer	229.3	160	35	49	53	20	21	-	-	567.3
Construction Supervisor	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Carpenter	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
Electrician/Air Conditioning	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
Painter	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Plumber	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Physical Plant Supervisor	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Architect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Maintenance Technician	9	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	13
Power Plant Operator	6	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Food Service	15	11	5	7	11	2	3	-	-	54
Prison Industries Supt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Medical Doctor	2	1	0.5	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	5
Psychiatrist	-	1	0.5	5	-	-	-	-	-	6.5
Nurse	3	6	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	14
Medical Assistant	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Psychologist	4	3	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	16
Personnel Officer	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Social Worker	2	1	1	9	4	-	-	-	-	17
Correctional Counselor	17	17	3	-	6	2	5	-	-	50
Probation & Parole Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36
Probation & Parole Supv.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Unit Team Supervisor	6	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	13
Athletic	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6
Chaplain	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6
Training	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Dentist	1	1	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	3
Pharmacist	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Attorney	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	4.5
Other	53.5	41	8	13.5	11	4	5.8	10	51.7	198.5
Total	403.5	293.5	72	108	107	31	37.8	24	106.2	1183.0

Table 5

Kansas Department of Corrections

Inmate-to-Staff Ratio by Facility, Fiscal Year 1982

	KSP	KSIR	KRDC	KCVTC	HC	TWR	WWRC	KCIW
Number of Inmates*	1235	931	126	200	102	23	49	113
Number of Positions								
Security	244.3	174.0	55.0	59.0	22.0	9.0	13.0	39.0
Other	177.2**	162.5**	53.0	61.0**	9.0	4.0	10.5	34.0**
Totals	421.5	336.5	108.0	120.0	31.0	13.0	23.5	73.0
Ratio of Inmates to Staff								
Security	5.1:1	5.4:1	2.3:1	3.4:1	4.6:1	2.6:1	3.8:1	2.9:1
Other	7.0:1	5.7:1	2.4:1	3.3:1	11.3:1	5.8:1	4.7:1	3.3:1
Totals	2.9:1	2.8:1	1.2:1	1.7:1	3.3:1	1.8:1	2.1:1	1.5:1

Note. Average daily population figures are used for the number of inmates and in the calculation of the ratios of inmates to staff. (Since the El Dorado Honor Camp was in operation for only the last five months of FY 1982, the June 30, 1982 population count of 43 is employed in lieu of the A.D.P. for that facility.)

*Does not include inmates in contractual work release facilities.

**Figure includes educational and vocational training staff under contract during FY 1982 as follows: KSP - 18; KSIR - 43; KCVTC - 13; and KCIW - 1.

Admissions and Releases During Fiscal Year 1982

A summary of the admission and release data for Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982 is presented in Table 6 by type of admission and type of release. Within the table, the figures in the "initial" entry/exit column represent the first entry by an offender during the period and/or his latest exit, with each individual counted only once as an entry, once as an exit, or as both an entry and an exit if the individual was present at neither the beginning nor the end of the period but was processed in and out during the period. The "subsequent" column contains the number of cases in which offenders in confinement at the beginning of the period were subsequently released and readmitted, thus remaining in confinement at the end of the period, as well as the number of additional release-admission transactions for offenders already counted in the initial column. The release-readmission transactions counted in the subsequent column have no impact on the net gain or loss to the inmate population since each subsequent release is followed by a subsequent readmission. Certain types of transactions involving temporary exit from a correctional facility, such as "release-to-court/return from court" and "escape/return from escape" have been excluded from the subsequent column. The "total" column contains the sums of the initial and subsequent columns and reflects the total number of admission and release transactions occurring during the period.

The total number of admissions and releases for each month of Fiscal Year 1982 is plotted on the graph in Figure 7. The monthly average number of admissions for the period was 189; the corresponding statistic for releases was 162. For each month except August and November, admissions outnumbered releases. On the average, there were 27 more admissions per month than releases.

The total number of admissions during Fiscal Year 1982 was 2,266, an increase of 174 (8.3%) from Fiscal Year 1981 (Table 6). The admission category, "court commitments," predominately commitments for serving of sentences, accounted for just over 90% of the total admissions. The total number of releases during the period was 1,941 of which 1,344 (69.2%) were paroles and 514 (26.5%) were court-ordered releases, including probation.

The number of admissions during Fiscal Year 1982 was 325 more than the number of releases.

During Fiscal Year 1982, there were 107 "subsequent" release-readmission transactions, a decrease of about 8% from the 116 which occurred in Fiscal Year 1981. For both years, these transactions resulted primarily from offenders released on parole who subsequently were readmitted as parole violators, either for technical violations of parole or because of new convictions for felony offenses. Transactions of this type comprised 85% of the total number of subsequent transactions for Fiscal Year 1982, 84% for Fiscal Year 1981. Of the 107 subsequent transactions occurring during Fiscal Year 1982, 80 (75%) involved offenders who were already in confinement at the beginning of the period and had no initial entry or exit during the period. Only 27 (25%) involved those who had an initial entry or exit, or both, during the period. Thus, relatively few individuals (27) had more than one primary admission or release during the fiscal year.

As shown in Figure 8, the pattern of change in the distribution of offenders among the admission and release categories was different from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 than it was from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981. Although the total number of admissions did increase from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 (8.3%), the level of increase was considerably less than from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981 (24.1%). In all major categories of admission, the change from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 was either a decrease in the number of offenders admitted, or a lower rate of increase. This is in contrast to the changes from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981 in which there was a substantial increase in each of these admission categories. The total number of releases, which had decreased slightly (1%) from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981, increased substantially (10.7%) from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982. The overall increase in the number of releases was due primarily to the large increase in the number of paroles (15.1%). The rate of increase in court-ordered releases from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 (8%) did not differ from the rate of increase observed from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981. Proportionately, the change in the number of releases in the "Other" category was substantial, but had

little effect on the overall change in the total number of releases since this category comprised only about 4% of the total.

In summary, the net effect of these changes in the pattern of admissions and releases is the observed continuation of inmate population growth. During each of the past two fiscal years, total admissions have outnumbered total releases by over 300. The large margin of admissions over releases was maintained in Fiscal Year 1982, with the substantial increase in the number of admissions from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 overriding the effects of the increase in the number of releases during the same period.

The total number of offenders admitted for presentence evaluation during Fiscal Year 1982 was 116, down 25 (18%) from Fiscal Year 1981. Of the total admitted for presentence evaluation during Fiscal Year 1982, 54 (47%) subsequently were readmitted during the period to begin serving of sentences. As shown in Figure 9, there was at least one presentence admission from each of 32 of the 105 counties of Kansas, the largest number (18) coming from Cowley County. Johnson County, which in Fiscal Year 1981 had accounted for nearly a third of the total number of presentence admissions statewide, initiated only 14 presentence admissions during Fiscal Year 1982, a decrease of 68%.

Table 6
Kansas Department of Corrections
Admissions and Releases: Comparison of FY 1981 and FY 1982

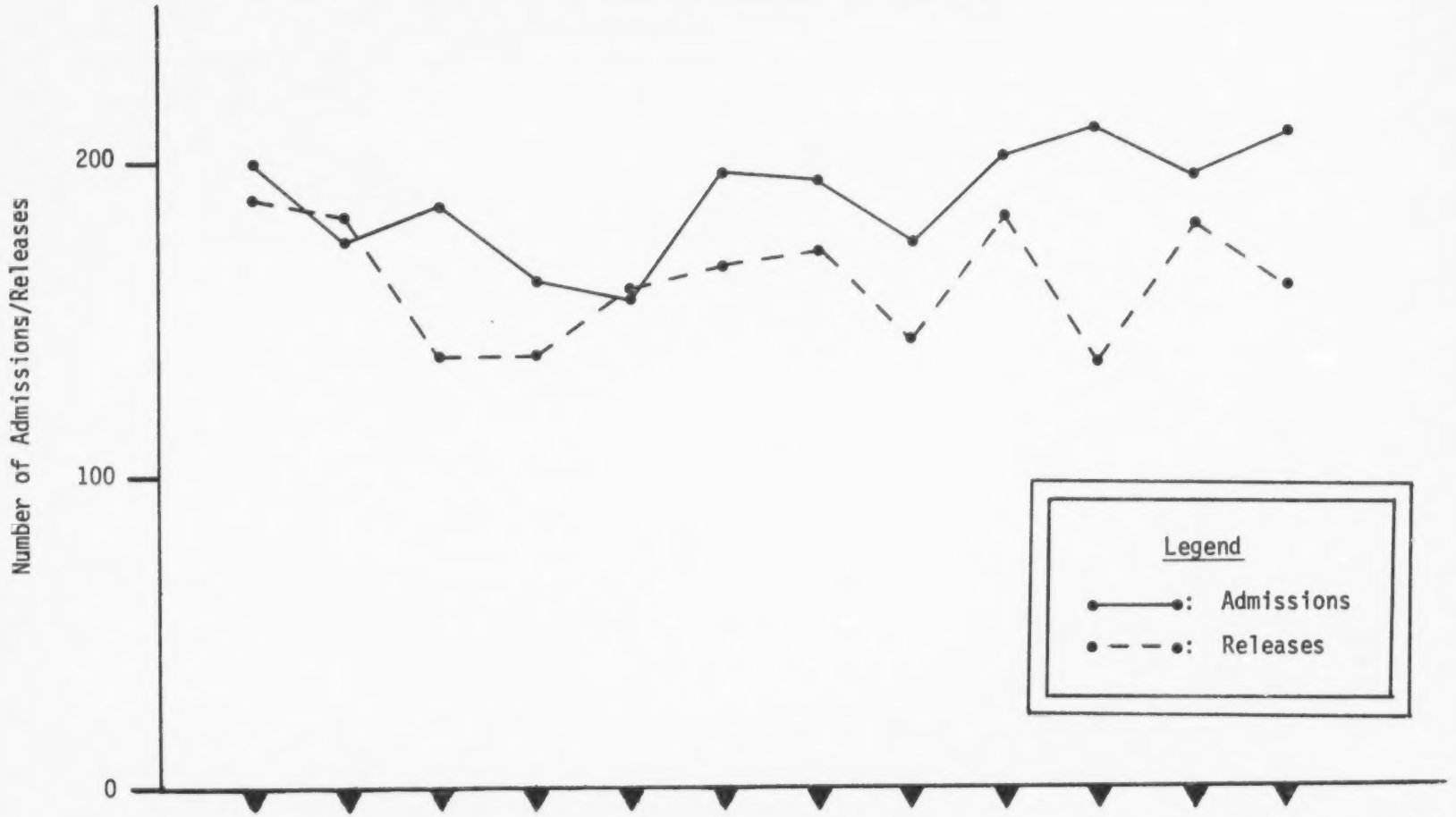
Types of Admission	Number of Entries or Exits, FY 1982*				Deviation: FY 1982 Over FY 1981		% Change FY 81 to FY 82
	Initial	Subsequent**	Total No.	Total %	Initial	Total	Total
Court Commitments							
For Serving of Sentence	1,909	49	1,958	86.4	214	214	12.3
For Presentence Evaluation	56	-	56	2.5	(14)	(14)	(20.0)
Return from Hearing, Testimony, etc.	30	-	30	1.3	2	2	7.1
Subtotals	1,995	49	2,044	90.2	202	202	11.0
Returns by D.O.C. Actions							
Parole and CR Violators - Technical	127	58	185	8.2	(24)	(30)	(14.0)
Escapees Returned	14	-	14	.6	3	3	27.3
Subtotals	141	58	199	8.8	(21)	(27)	(12.0)
Inter-jurisdictional Transfers	23	-	23	1.0	2	(1)	(4.2)
Totals	2,159	107	2,266	100.0	183	174	8.3
Types of Release							
Parole	1,253	91	1,344	69.2	182	176	15.1
Conditional Release	42	1	43	2.2	(14)	(15)	(25.9)
Expiration of Sentence	1	-	1	.1	-	-	-
Transfer to Other Jurisdictions	24	-	24	1.2	6	3	14.3
Court Order	499	15	514	26.5	37	38	8.0
Escape	10	-	10	.5	(8)	(8)	(44.4)
Death	5	-	5	.3	(6)	(6)	(54.6)
Totals	1,834	107	1,941	100.0	197	188	10.7
Difference: Admissions over Releases	325	-	325	-	-	-	-

Note: A number in parentheses is a negative value.

*An "initial" entry/exit represents the first entry by an offender during the period and/or his latest exit, with each individual counted only once as an entry and/or once as an exit. The "Subsequent" column includes the counting of offenders who were in confinement at the beginning of the period, but subsequently released and re-admitted, thus remaining in confinement at the end of the period. This column also includes the counting of additional release-admission transactions for offenders already counted in the "Initial" column. The "Total" column contains the sums of the "Initial" and "Subsequent" entries/exits.

**Within the "Subsequent" column, certain types of transactions involving temporary exit from a correctional facility have been excluded: Simple release-to-court/return from court (410 transactions) and escape/return from escape (38 transactions).

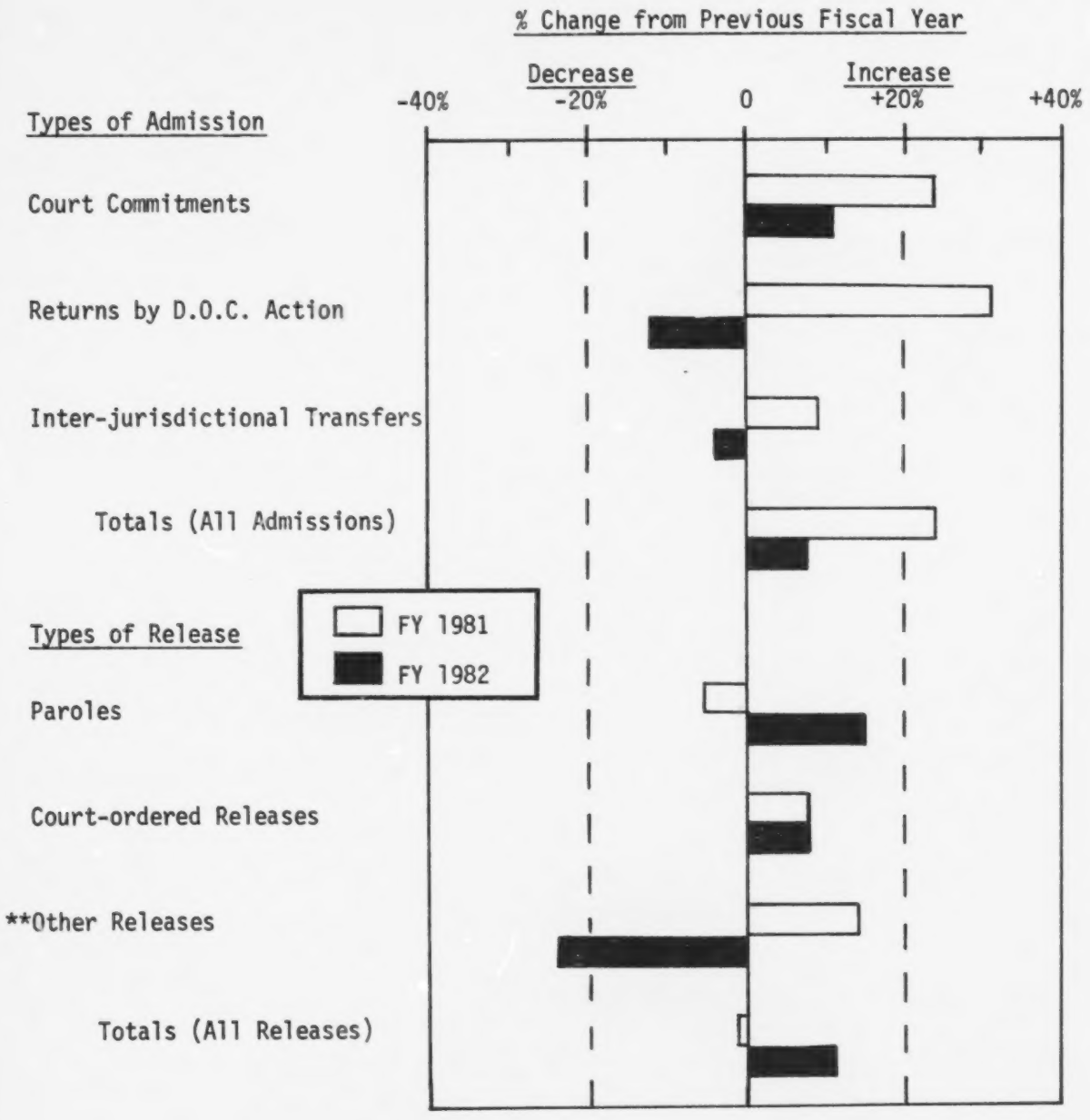
Figure 7
Kansas Department of Corrections
Total Number of Admissions and Releases for Each Month of FY 1982*



	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
Total Admissions	200	175	187	163	156	197	194	174	203	212	196	209	2266
Total Releases	188	181	137	138	158	167	171	142	183	136	180	160	1941
Gain/Loss	12	-6	50	25	-2	30	23	32	20	76	16	49	325
Cumulative Gain/Loss	12	6	56	81	79	109	132	164	184	260	276	325	

*"Total admissions/releases" as defined in Table 6.

Figure 8
Kansas Department of Corrections
Total Admissions and Releases, FY 1981 and FY 1982:
Percentage Change from Previous Fiscal Year*

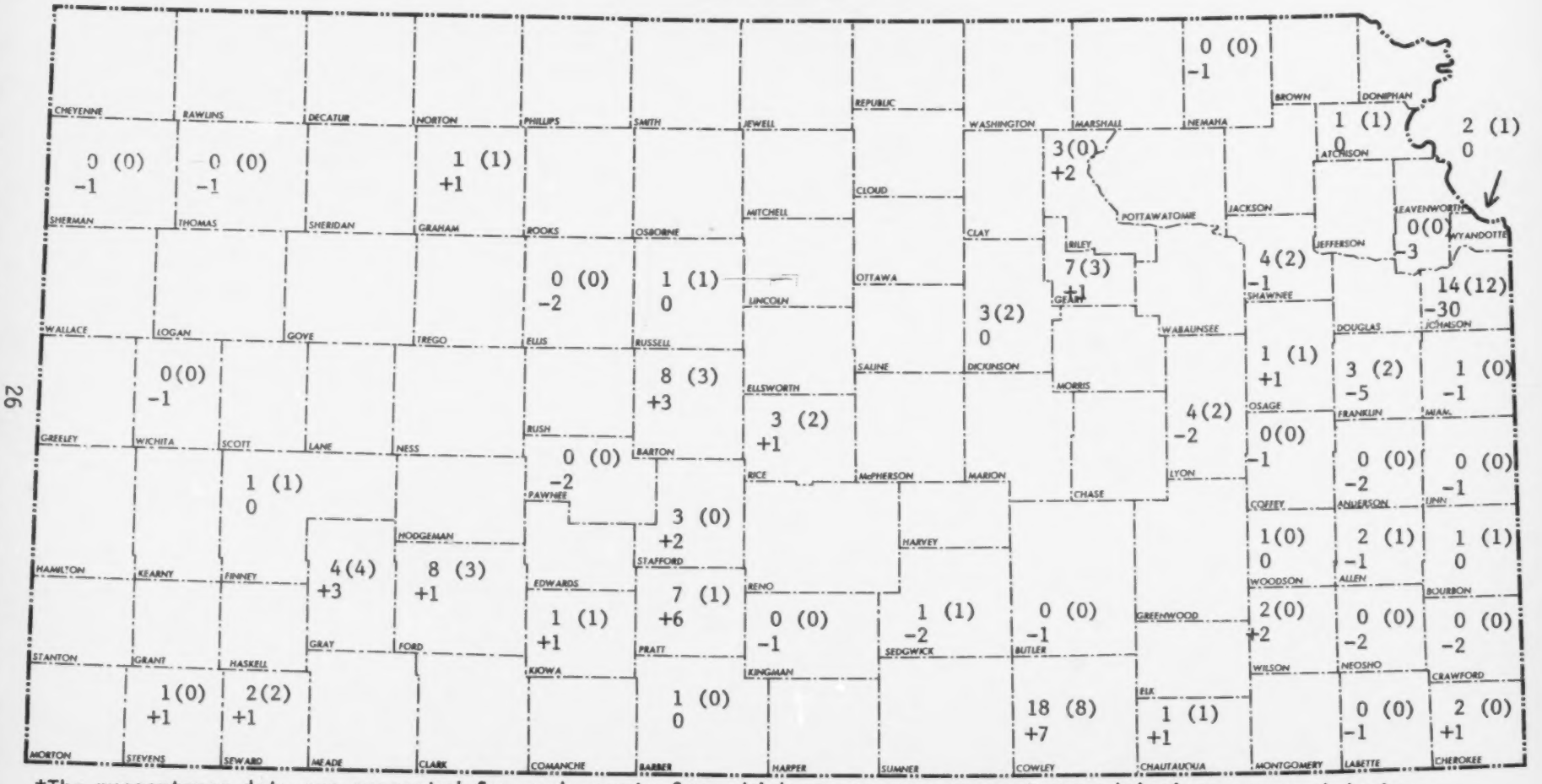


*FY 1981 data represent changes from FY 1980; FY 1982 data represent changes from FY 1981. Note that the types of admission and release are explained in Table 6 and that the footnotes of Table 6 apply to this figure.

**"Other" releases include: conditional release, expiration of sentence, transfer to another jurisdiction, escape, and death.

Figure 9
Kansas Department of Corrections
Number of Admissions for Presentence Evaluation, by County:
FY 1981 and FY 1982 Compared*

KANSAS



*The presentence data are presented for each county from which one or more presentence admissions occurred during FY 1981 or FY 1982. The first figure represents the total number of presentence admissions for that county during FY 1982. The second figure (in parentheses) is the number of presentences subsequently committed for serving of sentence. The third figure (at the bottom) is the deviation (FY 1982 over FY 1981) in the total number of presentence admissions during the period. The total number of presentence admissions during FY 1982 statewide was 116, a decrease of 25 (18%) from FY 1981. The statewide total of presentences subsequently committed for serving of sentence during FY 1982 was 54, a decrease of 3 (5%) from FY 1981.

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Characteristics of the Inmate Population on June 30, 1982

This section contains a description of selected characteristics of the inmate population confined within Kansas correctional facilities on June 30, 1982. Major components of this profile information include the demographic attributes and social backgrounds of the offenders, the nature of the offenses for which incarcerated, the sentences imposed, and criminal histories of the offenders.

The profile population was selected in the same manner as described in the Fiscal Year 1981 Annual Report. It includes, in addition to inmates actually housed in correctional facilities on June 30, 1982, all offenders in the following physical locations: state hospital, contract jail placement, contract work release, out in custody for medical care, and out on furlough. Excluded from the profile population are offenders then undergoing presentence evaluation, inmates out in custody for court appearances, inmates serving Kansas sentences while housed in out-of-state facilities under compact agreement, out-of-state offenders serving in Kansas facilities on sentences of other jurisdictions, inmates serving in absentia (inmates housed in other jurisdictions while serving Kansas sentences concurrently with sentences of other jurisdictions), escapees, offenders confined in local detention facilities, and all offenders on parole or probation status. This selection process produced a June 30, 1982 profile population of 2,966.

A summary of characteristics of the profile population is presented in Table 7 by facility of confinement. As in previous years, the group can be characterized as young, male, and white, although blacks are proportionately over-represented relative to the general population of the state. Regarding the level of formal education reported at the time of admission, the majority (55%) had not completed high school or its equivalent. Previous criminal histories were relatively common among the members of the profile group with about half (53%) having been previously convicted of at least one felony offense and over one-third (38%) having been previously incarcerated for a felony offense. The duration of current confinement, that is, the period of time from the date of

admission to the date June 30, 1982, had been relatively brief (one year or less) for the majority (53%).

Other data obtained at the time of admission (not tabled) provide additional information regarding the characteristics of the profile population. For example, the marital status of nearly half the group (48%) was single; a third (33%) was married, conventional or common-law; and the remainder (19%) was widowed, divorced, or separated. A lack of both vocational training and employment experience was common among members of the profile population. Only 44% reported employment as the primary source of income before confinement and over one-third (37%) reported either no source of income at all or no lawful source. The longest period of continuous employment was six months or less for 45% of the population and one year or less for 70%. Pre-confinement histories of substance abuse were evident among many of the inmates. Over one-third (37%) was considered to have had serious problems with alcohol, in the form of addiction or habitual excessive use. About the same proportion (39%) had been addicted to or had been excessive users of drugs, and 19% had had serious problems with both alcohol and drugs.

Table 8 contains a comparison of the Fiscal Year 1981 and Fiscal Year 1982 profile population characteristics. The same type of comparison is presented in Table 9 for the female portion of the profile population. As indicated in Table 8, for most characteristics the proportionate distribution of the inmates is about the same for Fiscal Year 1982 as for Fiscal Year 1981. However, in examining the level and direction of change for each category within a particular characteristic, there is evidence of changes in the composition of the population. The total number in the profile population increased by about 12% from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982. However, the amount of increase varied greatly among the age, sex, and racial/ethnic subgroups. With regard to age, the changes were similar to those observed between Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981. While the number of inmates in the 15-19 and 20-24 age ranges increased by only 1% and 4%, respectively, those in the 25-29 age range increased by 23% and those in the 35-39 age range increased by 29%. The number of non-whites in the profile population increased at about double the rate of whites (18% vs. 9%). The impact of the high growth rate of the female population

also is evident; the number of females in the profile group grew by 27% compared to 12% for males. Another notable change in the composition of the profile population from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 involves the felony class of the most serious current offense. The number of offenders with class C felonies increased by about 30% from Fiscal Year 1981, again compared to a 12% increase for the total population, while the number with class E felonies decreased substantially (9%). The increase in the number in each of the remaining felony classes was just slightly less than for the total population.

The last part of Table 8 relates to inmates in the profile population whose most recent admission to a Department of Corrections facility had resulted from violation of the conditions of probation, parole, or conditional release. This group comprised 31% of the profile population for Fiscal Year 1981 and 30% for Fiscal Year 1982; new commitments made up the remainder of the profile population. The total number who had been committed for some type of violation increased from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 at a much lower rate (10%) than from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981 (20%), while the increase in the number of new commitments in the profile population was the same (13%) for both periods of comparison. Thus, new commitments contributed more significantly, in both number and proportion of individuals, to the growth of the profile population from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 than did those who had been committed for violations. This is in contrast to the change noted from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981 in which violators contributed disproportionately to the increase in the size of the profile population.

Regarding the types of violation, the number of probation violators in the profile population increased by 23% from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 compared to an increase of only 5% from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981. The number of parole violators in the profile group increased by 5% from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982, compared to 26% from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981. The number committed for technical parole violation decreased by 9% from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982, in sharp contrast to the increase of 17% from Fiscal Year 1980 to Fiscal Year 1981.

Although the yearly turnover rate is relatively high among the inmates in the profile population, there is a large proportion of the group that is counted in the profile population for a number of years. The impact of these long-term inmates on the distribution of many of the profile characteristics is the same year after year. In order to better assess any trends toward change in the composition of the inmate population, the characteristics of newly admitted offenders were examined.

Information on the characteristics of offenders entering the Kansas correctional system as new admissions during Fiscal Year 1982 is presented in Table 10. Included as new admissions are new court commitments, aggravated juvenile delinquency commitments, and probation violators. Offenders in this group became members of the profile population if they were still on hand as of June 30, 1982. Note that the new admissions were not necessarily first-time offenders; some had been incarcerated previously in other states or had served Kansas sentences from which they had been discharged. Only about 61% had not been previously convicted of a felony offense.

The Fiscal Year 1981 profile population, consisting of the offenders on hand at the beginning of Fiscal Year 1982, is the population upon which the Fiscal Year 1982 new admissions group had impact. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to compare the new admissions population (Table 10) with the Fiscal Year 1981 profile population (Table 8). In contrasting these two groups, some interesting differences in inmate characteristics are apparent. Not surprisingly, proportionately more inmates in the new admission population than in the Fiscal Year 1981 profile population were in the younger age groups, especially the 15-19 age range. In addition, the proportion of females in the new admissions population was greater (8%) than in the profile population (5%) as was the proportion of whites (66% vs. 61%). Regarding the felony class of the most serious current offense, the proportion of inmates in the new admissions population with class D or E felonies was much greater and the proportion with class A or B felonies was much smaller than in the profile population.

Information on the types of sentence being served by the inmates of the Fiscal Year 1982 profile population is presented in Table 11. Since many inmates were serving for multiple offenses involving complex sentence

structures, the summary item used in describing the sentence data is the controlling sentence. The controlling sentence is the range of the term of confinement computed on all currently active sentences, expressing the minimum and maximum period of confinement. Just over one-fourth of the population (26%) was serving on sentences with minimums of one year; 14% had minimums of two years; and 12% had minimums of three years. Thus, over half (52%) of the profile population was serving sentences with minimums of three years or less. Sentences with minimums of five years were being served by 16% and minimums of 15 years or more by 18%.

Tables 12 and 13 contain data on the history of previous criminal activities of the offenders in the Fiscal Year 1981 and Fiscal Year 1982 profile populations. Information on the number of previous felony convictions is presented in Table 12 by felony class of the most serious current offense. Comparing the inmates serving for crimes of a more serious nature (felony classes A, B, and C combined) with those serving for the less serious offenses (felony classes D and E combined), the data indicate that the particular felony class group of the most serious current offense is independent of the number of prior convictions. Those serving for the less serious crimes were only slightly more likely to have had a history of prior convictions than those serving for the more serious crimes. The change in the composition of the profile population from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 reflects a greater increase in the number of inmates with two or more prior convictions than either those with only one prior conviction or than those with no prior convictions. This is especially apparent in the D and E felony class group.

The distribution of the profile inmates according to the number of previous adult incarcerations and the number of months since the last incarceration is presented in Table 13. The increase from Fiscal Year 1981 to Fiscal Year 1982 in the number of inmates with one or more previous incarcerations was greater (15%) than the increase in the number with no prior incarcerations (8.5%). Consistent with the data on prior convictions, this suggests a disproportionately large increase in the number of offenders with more extensive criminal histories. As shown in the second part of Table 13, for those in the Fiscal Year 1982 profile population with histories of previous incarceration, the time which had

elapsed from the date last released from an adult correctional facility to the date of the current offense was six months or less for 18%, one year or less for 37%, and two years or less for 59%.

Table 7

Kansas Department of Corrections

Summary of Inmate Characteristics: June 30, 1982 Population

*Characteristics	Totals (All Facilities)	Facility of Confinement				
		KSP	KSIR	KCVTC	KCIW	Other**
Age Group (Years)						
15-19	216	6	146	44	1	19
20-24	1005	193	580	99	25	108
25-29	769	463	168	37	22	79
30-34	414	277	38	14	33	52
35-39	263	202	13	6	13	29
40+	299	234	9	9	17	30
Totals	2966	1375	954	209	111	317
Racial/Ethnic Group						
White	1753	753	593	150	59	198
Black	1052	542	305	52	48	105
Hispanic, American Indian, or Asian	161	80	56	7	4	14
Totals	2966	1375	954	209	111	317
Sex						
Male	2811	1375	951	131	47	307
Female	155	0	3***	78	64	10
Totals	2966	1375	954	209	111	317
Education Level						
Grades 0-11	1448	589	572	124	46	117
High School Graduate	380	204	89	31	13	43
G.E.D. Equivalency	667	332	189	43	25	78
Greater Than High School	156	101	15	7	12	21
Unknown	315	149	89	4	15	58
Totals	2966	1375	954	209	111	317
Custody Status						
Maximum	356	167	122	10	5	52
Close	565	233	290	2	27	13
Medium	857	503	315	16	7	16
Minimum	1180	472	219	181	72	236
Unknown (State Hospital)	8	0	8	0	0	0
Totals	2966	1375	954	209	111	317
Number of Previous Felony Convictions						
None	1296	418	522	152	66	138
1	712	324	253	35	19	81
2	400	255	85	11	7	42
3 or more	334	246	48	7	6	27
Unknown	224	132	46	4	13	29
Totals	2966	1375	954	209	111	317

Table 7 (continued)

*Characteristic	Totals (All Facilities)	Facility of Confinement KSP	KSIR	KCVTC	KCIW	Other**
Felony Class of Most Serious Current Offense						
A	266	169	63	0	25	9
B	790	439	250	2	33	66
C	580	292	189	25	22	52
D	1072	372	379	143	21	157
E	222	91	62	33	9	27
Unknown	36	12	11	6	1	6
Totals	2966	1375	954	209	111	317
Number of Previous Incarcerations						
None	1658	561	670	185	73	169
1	583	338	157	17	16	55
2	247	190	31	2	5	19
3 or more	179	145	13	2	3	16
Unknown	299	141	83	3	14	58
Totals	2966	1375	954	209	111	317
****Duration of Present Confinement**						
6 months or less	993	410	316	112	32	123
Over 6 months - to 1 year	602	242	213	76	10	61
Over 1 year - to 2 years	553	251	212	18	16	56
Over 2 years - to 3 years	286	142	97	0	19	28
Over 3 years - to 4 years	169	95	46	2	8	18
Over 4 years - to 5 years	107	60	26	1	6	14
Over 5 years	255	175	44	0	19	17
Unknown	1	--	--	--	1	--
Totals	2966	1375	954	209	111	317

*As reported upon admission, except "Age" which was calculated as of June 30, 1982. The total number of inmates for which information was available varies with the type of characteristic assessed.

**Includes KRDC, THC, EHC, and the three work release centers.

***Figure represents 3 females technically assigned to KSIR, but physically located at a state hospital.

****Period from most recent admission to June 30, 1982.

Table 8

Kansas Department of Corrections

Comparison of Inmate Characteristics: June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1982

	June 30, 1981 Population		June 30, 1982 Population	
*Characteristic	Number	%	Number	%
Age Group (Years)				
15-19	213	8	216	7
20-24	964	36	1005	34
25-29	626	24	769	26
30-34	376	14	414	14
35-39	204	8	263	9
40+	255	10	299	10
Totals	2638	100	2966	100
Racial/Ethnic Group				
White	1608	61	1753	59
Black	894	34	1052	36
Hispanic, American Indian, or Asian	136	5	161	5
Totals	2638	100	2966	100
Sex				
Male	2516	95	2811	95
Female	122	5	155	5
Totals	2638	100	2966	100
Education Level				
Grades 0 - 11	1337	56	1448	55
High School Graduate	320	14	380	14
G.E.D. Equivalency	604	25	667	25
Greater Than High School	128	5	156	6
Totals	2389	100	2651	100
Unknown	249	--	315	--
Number of Previous Felony Convictions				
None	1203	48	1296	47
1	647	26	712	26
2	374	15	400	15
3 or more	272	11	334	12
Totals	2496	100	2742	100
Unknown	142	--	224	--
Number of Previous Incarcerations				
None	1528	63	1658	62
1	479	20	583	22
2	237	10	247	9
3 or more	161	7	179	7
Totals	2405	100	2667	100
Unknown	233	--	299	--

Table 8 (continued)

*Characteristic	June 30, 1981 Population Number	%	June 30, 1982 Population Number	%
Felony Class of Most Serious Current Offense				
A	241	9	266	9
B	718	28	790	27
C	448	17	580	20
D	969	37	1072	37
E	245	9	222	7
Totals	2621	100	2930	100
Unknown	17	--	36	--
**Duration of Present Confinement				
6 months or less	896	34	993	33
Over 6 months - to 1 year	529	20	602	20
Over 1 year - to 2 years	465	18	553	19
Over 2 years - to 3 years	278	11	286	10
Over 3 years - to 4 years	141	5	169	6
Over 4 years - to 5 years	114	4	107	4
Over 5 years	215	8	255	8
Totals	2638	100	2965	100
Unknown	--	--	1	--
***Types of Admission				
Commitments for Violation				
Technical Probation Violation	112	4	142	5
Probation Violation/New Sentence	108	4	128	4
Subtotals (All Probation Violation)	220	8	270	9
Technical Parole Violation	151	6	137	5
Parole Violation/New Sentence	423	16	465	16
Subtotals (All Parole Violation)	574	22	602	21
Conditional Release Violation	13	1	16	-
Subtotals (All Types of Violation)	807	31	888	30
Other Commitments				
New Commitments	1831	69	2078	70
Total Inmate Population	2638	100	2966	100

*As reported upon admission, except "Age" which was calculated from June 30 of each year. The total number of inmates for which information was available varies with the type of characteristic used.

**Period from most recent admission to June 30, 1982.

***Figures represent the number of inmates in the population on the date specified whose most recent entry into the Department of Corrections was of the specified type.

Table 9

Kansas Department of Corrections

Comparison of Female Inmate Characteristics: June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1982

	June 30, 1981 Population		June 30, 1982 Population	
*Characteristic	Number	%	Number	%
Age Group (Years)				
15-19	2	2	6	4
20-24	37	30	48	31
25-29	29	24	43	28
30-34	26	21	29	18
35-39	12	10	12	8
40+	16	13	17	11
Totals	122	100	155	100
Racial/Ethnic Group				
White	66	54	86	55
Black	51	42	65	42
Hispanic, American Indian, or Asian	5	4	4	3
Totals	122	100	155	100
Education Level				
Grades 0-11	48	47	75	54
High School Graduate	23	23	23	17
G.E.D. Equivalency	20	20	27	19
Greater Than High School	10	10	14	10
Totals	101	100	139	100
Unknown	21	--	16	--
Felony Class of Most Serious Current Offense				
A	9	8	11	7
B	16	13	16	10
C	21	17	34	22
D	55	45	70	46
E	21	17	23	15
Totals	122	100	154	100
Unknown	--	--	1	--
Security Status				
Maximum	0	0	9	6
Close	24	20	29	18
Medium	14	11	23	15
Minimum	80	66	93	60
Unknown (State Hospital)	4	3	1	1
Totals	122	100	155	100

Table 9 (continued)

*Characteristic	June 30, 1981 Population Number	%	June 30, 1982 Population Number	%
Number of Previous Felony Convictions				
None	60	59	90	65
1	19	19	27	19
2	14	14	13	9
3 or more	8	8	10	7
Totals	101	100	140	100
Unknown	21	--	15	--
Number of Previous Incarcerations				
None	81	79	115	83
1	13	13	17	12
2	6	6	5	4
3 or more	2	2	2	1
Totals	102	100	139	100
Unknown	20	--	16	--
**Duration of Present Confinement				
6 months or less	50	41	63	41
Over 6 months - to 1 year	39	32	38	24
Over 1 year - to 2 years	15	12	34	22
Over 2 years - to 3 years	11	9	7	5
Over 3 years - to 4 years	2	2	7	5
Over 4 years - to 5 years	1	1	2	1
Over 5 years	4	3	3	2
Totals	122	100	154	100
Unknown	--	--	1	--

*As reported or determined at the time of admission except "Age" which was calculated from June 30 for each year and "Security Status" which is the assigned custody level as of June 30 of the specified year.

**Period from most recent admission to June 30 of the specified year.

Table 10

Kansas Department of Corrections

Summary of Inmate Characteristics: New Admissions During FY 1982*

**Characteristic	Number	%
Age Group (Years)		
15-19	260	15
20-24	677	39
25-29	371	21
30-34	171	10
35-39	128	7
40+	145	8
Total	1752	100
Unknown	16	--
Racial/Ethnic Group		
White	1155	66
Black	489	28
Hispanic, American Indian or Asian	108	6
Total	1752	100
Unknown	16	--
Sex		
Male	1623	92
Female	145	8
Total	1768	100
Number of Previous Felony Convictions		
None	952	61
1	365	23
2	133	9
3 or more	102	7
Total	1552	100
Unknown	216	--
Number of Previous Incarcerations		
None	1161	78
1	219	15
2	65	4
3 or more	43	3
Total	1488	100
Unknown	280	--

Table 10 (continued)

Felony Class of Most Serious Offense	Number	%
A	31	2
B	203	12
C	354	20
D	864	50
E	278	16
Total	1730	100
Unknown	38	--

*New admissions include new court commitments, aggravated juvenile delinquency commitments, and probation violators (both technical and new sentence) entering the system during FY 1982.

**As reported upon admission, except "Age" which was calculated as of June 30, 1982. The total number of inmates for which information was available varies with the type of characteristic assessed.

Table 11

Kansas Department of Corrections

Structure of Controlling Sentences and Time to Conditional Release Date,

All Facilities: June 30, 1982 Population

*Controlling Sentence Minimum	Maximum	Time to Conditional Release Date (Years)	Number of Inmates	%
Total	(All sentences)	--	2950	100
1	2	1.5	51	2
1	3	2	35	1
1	5	3	348	12
1	10	5.5	282	10
1	20	10.5	39	1
Other 1-year minimum		--	10	0***
2	5	3	47	2
2	7	4	36	1
2	10	5.5	249	8
2	20	10.5	29	1
Other 2-year minimum		--	50	2
3	10	5.5	246	8
3	20	10.5	43	1
Other 3-year minimum		--	67	2
5	20	10.5	314	11
5	Life	N/A**	104	4
Other 5-year minimum		--	58	2
10	Life	N/A**	76	3
Other 10-year minimum		--	74	3
15	Life	N/A**	107	4
Other 15-year minimum		--	15	1
30	Life	N/A**	43	1
Other 30-year minimum		--	5	0***
Life	Life	N/A*	271	9
Other minimum less than 15		--	250	8
Other minimum more than 15		--	101	3

Missing observations = 16.

*The controlling sentence is the range, in years, determined by the longest minimum and the longest maximum date to be served. The controlling minimum is the indicator for the parole eligibility date. The controlling maximum is used to project the conditional release date (the date of the maximum term less the statutorily earned good time) which indicates completion of the sentence obligation.

**N/A - No conditional release date for life sentence.

***Less than .5 of one percent.

Table 12
Kansas Department of Corrections
Number and Type of Previous Felony Convictions
by Felony Class of Most Serious Current Offense:
June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1982 Populations Compared

Number of Previous Convictions	A, B & C Felonies 6-30-81 No.	%	6-30-82 No.	%	Change No.	%
0	668	49	772	51	104	15.6
1	318	24	389	25	71	22.3
2	215	16	207	14	(8)	(3.7)
3	68	5	78	5	10	14.7
4 or more	83	6	83	5	-	-
Totals	1352	100	1529	100	177	13.1

Number of Previous Convictions	D & E Felonies 6-30-81 No.	%	6-30-82 No.	%	Change No.	%
0	528	47	511	43	(17)	(3.2)
1	325	29	318	27	(7)	(2.2)
2	158	14	189	16	31	19.6
3	62	5	82	7	20	32.3
4 or more	58	5	88	7	30	51.7
Totals	1131	100	1188	100	57	5.0

Number of Previous Convictions	All Felonies 6-30-81 No.	%	6-30-82 No.	%	Change No.	%
0	1196	48	1283	47	87	7.3
1	643	26	707	26	64	10.0
2	373	15	396	15	23	6.2
3	130	5	160	6	30	23.1
4 or more	141	6	171	6	30	21.3
Totals	2483	100	2717	100	234	9.4

Missing observations: 155 (6-30-81); 249 (6-30-82).

Note. A number in parentheses represents a negative value.

Table 13

Kansas Department of Corrections

Previous Adult Incarcerations and Number of Months Since Last Incarceration

June 30, 1981 and June 30, 1982 Populations Compared

	June 30, 1981		June 30, 1982		Change	
Number of Incarcerations	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	1528	63	1658	62	130	8.5
1	479	20	583	22	104	21.7
2	237	10	247	9	10	4.2
3	90	4	102	4	12	13.3
4 or more	71	3	77	3	6	8.5
Totals (All Inmates)	2405	100	2667	100	262	10.9
Months Since Last Incarcerated						
1-3	69	8	74	7	5	7.3
4-6	96	11	106	11	10	10.4
7-12	174	20	192	19	18	10.3
13-24	197	22	224	22	27	13.7
25-36	105	12	128	13	23	21.9
37 or more	218	25	260	26	42	19.3
Unknown	18	2	25	2	7	38.9
Subtotals	877	100	1009	100	132	15.1
No Previous Incarcerations	1528	---	1658	---	130	8.5
Totals (All Inmates)	2405	---	2667	---	262	10.9

Missing observations: 233 (6-30-81); 299 (6-30-82).

Kansas Parolee Population, June 30, 1982

This section provides a brief description of the population of offenders in the Kansas correctional system who were on parole status as of June 30, 1982, and a summary of various parole-related activities occurring during Fiscal Year 1982.

Parole and probation caseload information for each of the last ten fiscal years (1973-1982) is presented in Table 14. On the last day of Fiscal Year 1982, there was a total of 2,440 offenders under the supervision of 36 Kansas parole officers, an average caseload of 68 per parole officer. The parole officer caseload consists not only of Kansas offenders paroled to Kansas locations, but also out-of-state parolees and probationers sent to Kansas for supervision under interstate compact. There are no Kansas probationers included in the caseload since the supervision of this group is a function of the district courts.

As of June 30, 1982, there were 1,554 Kansas offenders on parole in Kansas locations. Basic profile information on this Kansas parolee population is presented in Table 15 and Figure 10. As is evident in comparing the data of Table 15 with that of Table 8, there are differences between the parolee population and the inmate profile population. For example, in the parolee population, women are over-represented and blacks somewhat under-represented relative to their counterparts in the inmate population. However, it is probable that these variations are more closely related to differences between these subgroups with regard to such factors as the type of offense for which incarcerated and the length of sentence imposed than to any differential treatment in the parole process.

During Fiscal Year 1982, there were 1,142 paroles of Kansas offenders to Kansas locations. Figure 11 displays the distribution of these paroles by county. Note that each percentage reported represents the proportion of the total number of paroles statewide and includes any multiple paroles of an individual offender. Sedgwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Counties collectively accounted for over half (56.3%) of the total number of paroles. Paroles to Sedgwick County alone comprised nearly one-third (29.8%) of the statewide total.

Table 16 contains information on the number of compact cases serving parole or probation in Kansas as of June 30, 1982, presented by sending state and type of case. The number of Kansas cases serving parole out-of-state on the same date is presented in Table 17 by receiving location. The amount of compact case activity was especially great in three states: Missouri, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Table 14

Kansas Department of Corrections

Probation and Parole Cases Under Supervision

As of June 30 for Each Year 1973-1982

Type of Case	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Active Parole	1058	974	842	977	1094	1208	1345	1503	1488	1506
Active Probation	897	990	1145	1166	1342	1400	1417	*	*	*
Active Compact	420	427	542	629	685	722	757	826	944	934
Total Cases	2375	2391	2529	2772	3121	3330	3519	2329	2432	2440
Number of Parole Officers	32	34	44	45	43	54	55	36	36	36
Average Case Load	74	70	57	62	73	62	64	65	68	68

*As of July 1, 1979, supervision of felony offenders granted probation in Kansas became a function of the District Courts.

Table 15

Kansas Department of Corrections

Characteristics of Kansas Parolee Population: June 30, 1982*

**Characteristic	Number	%
Age Group (Years)		
15-19	33	2
20-24	659	43
25-29	405	26
30-34	193	12
35-39	93	6
40+	166	11
Total	1549	100
Unknown	5	--
Racial/Ethnic Group		
White	1051	68
Black	427	28
Hispanic, American Indian or Asian	71	4
Total	1549	100
Unknown	5	--
Sex		
Male	1454	94
Female	100	6
Total	1554	100
Felony Class of Most Serious Offense		
A	8	***
B	169	11
C	292	19
D	846	55
E	229	15
Total	1544	100
Unknown	10	--
Prior Felony Convictions		
None	744	50
1	410	27
2	211	14
3	60	4
4 or more	68	5
Total	1493	100
Unknown	61	--

Table 15 (continued)

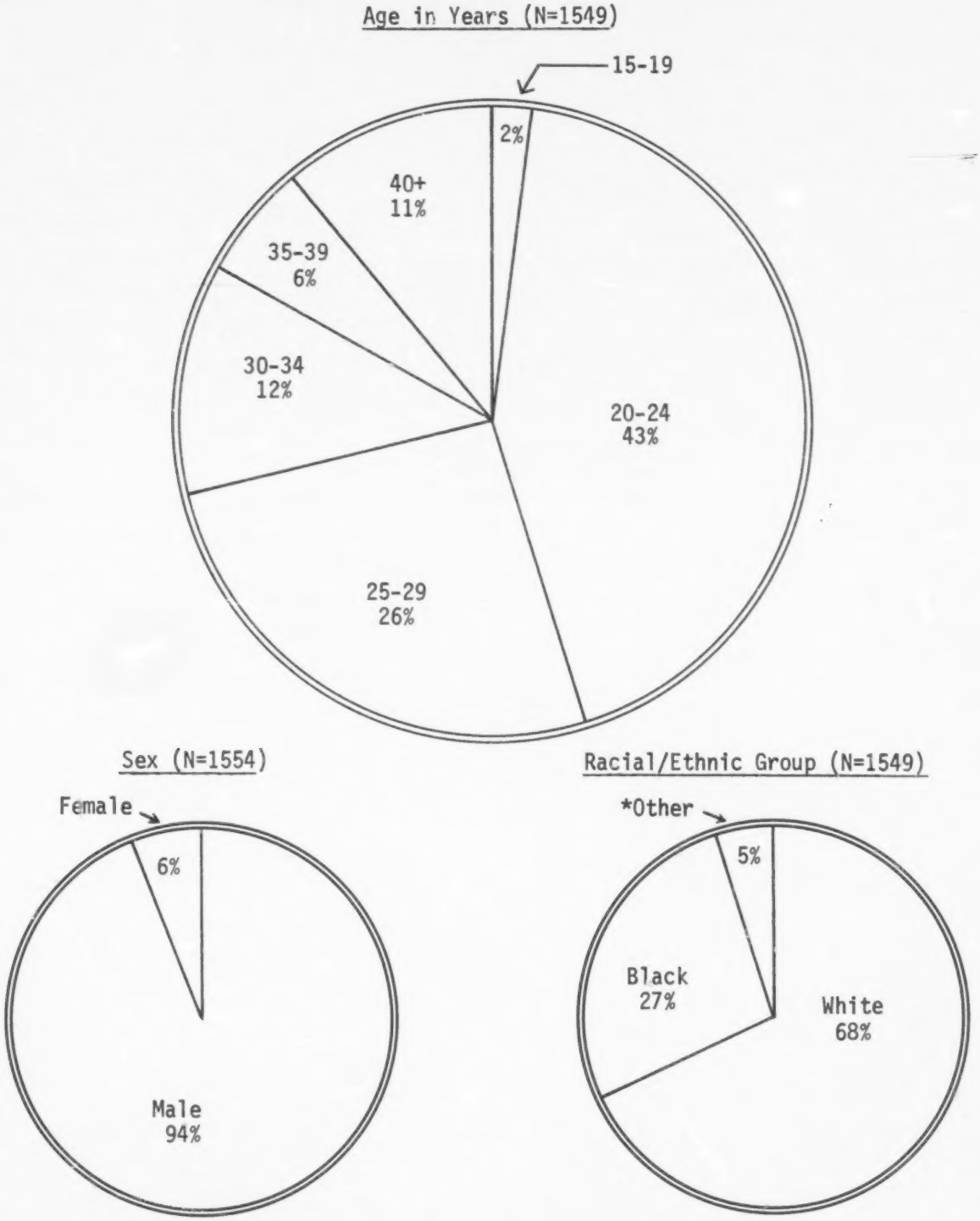
**Characteristic	Number	%
Prior Incarcerations		
None	1056	72
1	256	17
2	110	7
3	31	2
4 or more	25	2
Total	1478	100
Unknown	76	--

*Includes conditional releases.

**As reported upon admission, except "Age" which was calculated from June 30, 1982. The total number of inmates for which information was available varies with the type of characteristic assessed.

***.5 of one percent.

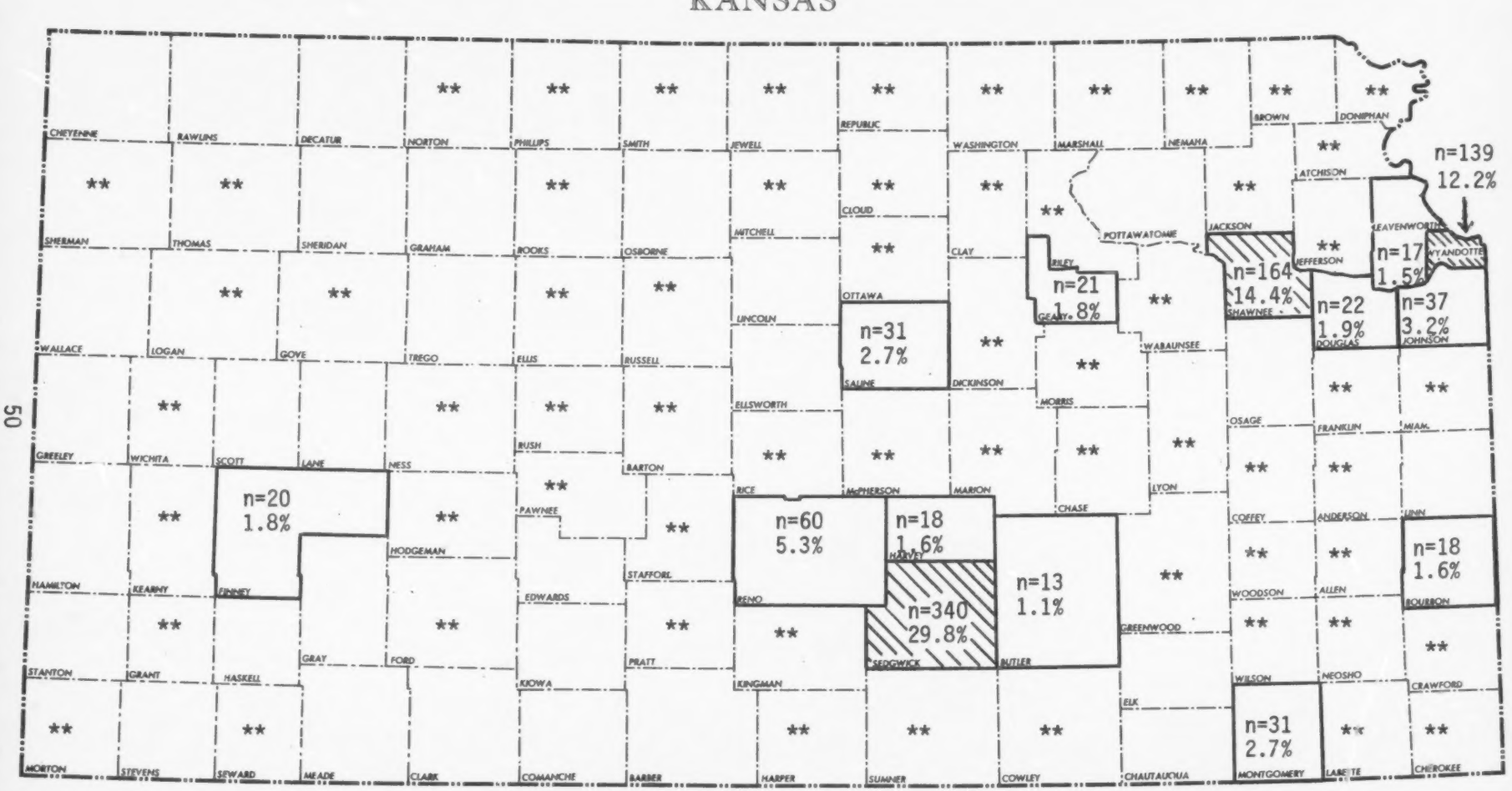
Figure 10
Kansas Department of Corrections
Distribution of the June 30, 1982 Parolee Population
by Age, Sex, and Racial/Ethnic Group



Missing observations: Age (5), Racial/Ethnic Group (5).

*"Other" includes Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian.

Figure 11
Kansas Department of Corrections
Kansas Offenders Paroled to Kansas During Fiscal Year 1982, by County



50

Note. The number (n) of parolees includes any multiple paroles of an individual offender during the period. Each percentage (%) represents the proportion of the total number of paroles (1,142) for the whole state during the period.

Legend
1. ▨ =12% or more of state total.
2. Bold outline = 1%-6% of state total.
3. ** = less than 1% of the state total.
4. Blank = no paroles to the county.

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Table 16

Kansas Department of Corrections

Number of Compact Cases Serving Parole or Probation

in Kansas on June 30, 1982, by Sending State

	Felony Cases		Misdemeanor Cases	Totals
Sending State	Parole	Probation	(Probation)	(All Cases)
Alabama	0	3	0	3
Alaska	2	1	0	3
Arizona	8	15	0	23
Arkansas	16	13	0	29
California	7	22	2	31
Colorado	13	21	1	35
Florida	5	25	3	33
Georgia	1	11	1	13
Illinois	2	10	1	13
Indiana	2	2	0	4
Iowa	5	24	4	33
Louisiana	0	6	0	6
Michigan	3	8	0	11
Minnesota	0	9	0	9
Missouri	64	196	100	360
Montana	3	1	0	4
Nebraska	1	7	5	13
Nevada	2	5	0	7
New Jersey	1	2	0	3

Table 16 (continued)

Sending State	Felony Cases: Parole	Felony Cases: Probation	Misdemeanor Cases (Probation)	Totals (All Cases)
New Mexico	5	8	0	13
New York	1	5	0	6
North Carolina	3	6	0	9
Ohio	4	6	0	10
Oklahoma	14	60	6	80
Oregon	2	5	0	7
Pennsylvania	3	2	0	5
South Dakota	0	2	1	3
Tennessee	0	3	0	3
Texas	19	93	9	121
Utah	0	5	1	6
Virginia	3	3	0	6
Washington	3	6	0	9
Wisconsin	6	3	2	11
Wyoming	1	1	1	3
*Other	8	9	1	18
Totals	207	598	138	943

*Includes the following, each of which accounted for two cases or fewer (.2 of one percent or less of the total compact case load): Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Table 17

Kansas Department of Corrections

Number of Kansas Cases Serving Parole Out-of-State

On June 30, 1982, by Location

Location	Number	Location	Number
Alabama	3	Nevada	3
Arizona	3	New Mexico	5
Arkansas	7	New York	6
California	28	North Carolina	5
Colorado	16	Ohio	6
Florida	8	Oklahoma	59
Georgia	3	Pennsylvania	5
Illinois	6	Tennessee	5
Indiana	9	Texas	45
Kentucky	3	Washington	3
Louisiana	3	Wisconsin	3
Michigan	5	United States	11*
Missouri	103	Other	32**
Nebraska	7	Total	392

*United States - indicates parole to federal detainer.

**Includes the following, each of which accounted for two cases or fewer (.5 of one percent or less of the total serving out-of-state): Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.